

margin serrated; lateral tooth long and curved. Interior very porcellaneous; muscular scars slightly impressed.

Localities: Claibornian of De Soto and McLeod's Mill, Miss., and also in West Alabama, same horizon.

This species closely resembles *V. dalliana* Nobis, but differs in the number of ribs and the absence of one space which appears on the other. It is also more rounded.

*VERTICORDIA QUADRANGULARIS* n. sp. Pl. IV, figs. 22, 23.

Shell stout, valves nearly quadrangular, rather thick and globose. Surface with numerous coarse, rounded ribs. Entirely covered with granulations; deeply excavated behind the beaks; possesses both cardinal and lateral teeth. Muscular scars are deeply impressed. Pallial line strongly marked. Internal basal margin showing the ribs.

Height and breadth equal, 7 mm.

Several valves were found. This species belongs to the Section *Haliris* Dall. The laterals are more strongly developed than in most forms of this section. It is distinct from *V. mississippiensis* Dall in having fewer and more rounded ribs and a more depressed lunular area.

*CANCELLARIA BIFOLIATA* n. sp. Pl. IV, fig. 24.

Shell small, whorls six, first two smooth, the third partially so, and the last three strongly cancellated. The ribs prominent, spiral lines alternately coarse and fine. Umbilicus open, pillar lip with two plaits. Shell appears to be turreted from the strong ribbing.

Length 7 mm., breadth 4 mm.

Locality: Oak Grove, Florida, Oligocene of Dall.

This little species differs from *C. mississippiensis* Con. in its less number of plaits on the pillar, its higher spire and open umbilicus.

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#### A NEW CRASSATELLITES FROM BRAZIL.

BY WM. H. DALL.

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Among some dead shells dredged by the U. S. Fish Commission in fifty-nine fathoms mud, east of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, were a number of valves which were inadvertently put away among a lot of *Astartes*. On overhauling the latter, lately, these valves were found

and re-examined, proving to be an undescribed species of *Crassatellites* from a region where none had been reported hitherto.

*CRASSATELLITES BRASILIENSIS* n. sp.

Shell solid, small for the genus, yellowish-white, covered with a thin brownish periostracum; valves ovate, slightly squarish behind, rapidly descending and rounded in front, with pointed, slightly flattened beaks, sculptured with a few (5 to 10) low concentric waves beyond which the disk is smooth, or concentrically striated with some very obscure, fine, radial lines near the anterior base; lunule narrow, elongate, bounded by an obscure sulcus inside of which the area is excavated; escutcheon similar but much larger; basal margin minutely crenulate within, hinge normal, the resilium immersed but rather short and wide; muscular impressions well defined. Height 27.5: length 36; diameter 15 mm., some specimens being proportionately a little shorter.

The posterior end is obscurely truncate, but in some specimens slightly rostrate. On the whole, the species has much the aspect externally of a smoothish *Astarte*. The bottom temperature where dredged was 57° Fahr. The beaks are usually a little behind the anterior third of the valves.

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SHELL COLLECTING ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

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BY FRANK C. BAKER.

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For a number of years it has been the custom of the Chicago Academy of Sciences to have a Field-day some time during the month of July and to spend the day investigating some notable or particularly interesting locality, from a zoölogical, botanical or geological standpoint. These excursions are not only attended by members of the Academy, but by the faculties and students of the Chicago University, the Northwestern University and kindred scholastic bodies.

Saturday, July 12th, was chosen as the field-day for 1902, which dawned bright and pleasant. About one hundred and fifty people, including many of the charming "co-eds" from the Zoölogical Department of the Chicago University, met at the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul depot, from which the special train left at eight o'clock